

# North Carolina Standard.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1849.

NUMBER 787.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD is published weekly, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. In advance of the paper, the money for the same shall accompany the order. Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

## COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
RALEIGH, November 23, 1849.

To SEATON GALE, and WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Esqs.  
Editors of Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard.

GENTLEMEN: The Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for the fiscal year ending 31st Oct. 1849, is herewith sent, with the request that you will give the same one insertion in your respective papers. I am, very respectfully your ob't. serv't.

CHAS. MANLY.

## COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, November 25, 1849.

SIR: In obedience to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at the Session of 1836 and 7, entitled "An Act concerning the Comptroller of the Public Treasury of North Carolina," I have the honor to hand you herewith a Report, exhibiting the receipts and disbursements of the Public Treasury of North Carolina, from the 1st day of November 1848, to the 31st October 1849 inclusive.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. F. COLLINS, Comptroller.

His Excellency, CHARLES MANLY, Governor of North Carolina.

## CHARLES L. HINTON, Treasurer of Literary Fund.

in account with the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

DR.

Nov. 1. To balance due President and Directors of Literary Fund of North Carolina, on the 1st day of November, 1848, \$136,312 69

Cash rec'd as entries of vacant land, 1,061 44

W. H. Jones, Cash'r of Bank of Cape Fear, as dividend on 5322 shares of stock held in said Bank by Literary Fund, 15,966 00

Wm. Dawson, Auc'r of Craven county, his Auction tax, 35 39

Jno. M. Rose, Auc'r of Cumberland County, 5 35

De. Entries of vacant land, 2,589 80

Tavern tax Sheriff of Cherokee County, 11 29

Andrew Joyner, President Roanoke Navigation Company, Dividend, No. 18 on 500 shares of stock, 750 00

Wm. Smith, Auc'r New Hanover county, his Auction account 1847 and 1848, 65 25

Talbot Burr, Auc'r of New Hanover county, his account, 97 02

1849. Entries of vacant land, 1,090 13

Henry, Wm. H. Jones, Cash'r of the Bank of Cape Fear, as dividend of 4 per cent declared in 5027 shares of stock held in said Bank, 20,108 00

Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Office of the Literary Board as Interest on Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State, 4,614 00

Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Office of the Literary Board as Interest collected on Bonds held by said Board against Wake Forest College, 612 40

Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Office of the Literary Board, as Interest collected on Loan made to Floral College, 60 00

M. Campbell Auc'r's acct. of auction for 1847-8, 38 25

Feb. Entries of vacant land, 415 78

March. Entries of vacant land, 120 52

April. Entries of vacant land, 201 52

George W. McNeill, Treas. Cape Fear Navigation Co., being dividend on 650 shares of stock held in said Bank by the President and Directors of Literary Fund, 650 00

May. Entries of vacant land, 105 17

June. Entries of vacant land, 105 17

July. Entries of vacant land, 105 17

Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Office of the Literary Board, being interest on bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held by the Literary Board, 4,509 00

Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Office of the Literary Board, being interest collected on Loan to Floral College, 60 00

Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Office of the Literary Board, being amt. paid by the building and for the support of the Deaf and Dumb School, 150 00

Charles W. Jones, Cash'r of the Bank of the State, being a dividend declared on 5027 shares of stock held in said Bank by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, 21,364 75

Gov. Manly Pres't Ex-Office of the Literary Board, being amt. rec'd from Rowan county for support of Deaf and Dumb School, 75 00

Sundry Sheriffs, being tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, 9,797 44

Oct. Entries of vacant land, 350 91

Tavern tax Sheriff of Caldwell, 3 76

## RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Nov. 1, '48, \$136,312 69

Entries of Vacant Land, 5,789 80

Bank Divid's-Bk of Cape Fear, 15,966 00

" " of the State, 21,364 75

Int. on Ral. & Gas. R.R. Bonds, 4,509 00

" " Wilmington do, 60 00

Cape Fear Nav'n. Dividends, 650 00

Support of Deaf and Dumb School, 150 00

Royal College-Int. on loan, 60 00

Wake Forest College, 612 40

Roanoke Navigation Dividends, 1,750 00

Tavern Tax rec'd from Sheriff's, 3,117 04

Auction Tax, 673 30

\$241,600 98

## CR.

Nov. By cash paid Gov. Graham's warrant as President ex-officio of the Literary Board to defray expense of the members of said Board on a visit to Swamp Lands, 31 25

" The following counties for Common Schools:

Ashe County, 660 03

Beaufort, 947 67

Bladen, 904 57

Buncombe, 878 23

Caldwell, 454 00

Cherokee, 303 90

Chowan, 474 79

Cleveland, 601 45

Columbus, 330 52

Cumberland, 1191 75

Davidson, 1233 97

Edgewood, 1155 88

Granville, 1391 96

Guilford, 1665 03

Halifax, 1159 48

Herford, 559 78

Hyde, 506 87

Iredell, 1288 90

Jones, 346 77

Lenoir, 556 60

Macon, 429 75

Martin, 531 10

Mecklenburg, 1439 15

Moore, Spring div'd 1848, 339 00

Moore, Fall do, 671 92

Nash, do 1847, 713 37

Nash, do 1848, 686 90

New Hanover, 977 00

Northampton, 668 38

Orange, 1958 55

Pasquotank, 671 73

Person, 730 94

Randolph, 1118 03

Rockingham, Spring 1848, 533 25

Rockingham, Fall 1848, 1054 18

Sampson, Spring do, 466 25

Sampson, Fall do, 912 95

Rowan, 987 00

Rutherford, 1181 03

Wake, 1627 13

Washington, 348 21

Wayne, 855 33

Wilkes, Spring 1848, 1206 25

Wilkes, Fall do, 1002 88

Richmond, 668 01

Warren, 875 76

Cabarrus, 1671 17

Caswell, 1079 15

Lincoln, 925 35

McDowell, 128 94

Dea. of Cherokee, 159 00

Chatham, 1281 73

Greene, 490 95

Haywood, 440 74

Montgomery, 460 99

Pitt, 876 78

Stanly, 446 65

Swain, 1379 25

Surry, 1304 34

Tyrrell, 401 24

Brunswick, 453 90

Camden, 549 06

Carteret, 1042 87

Currituck, 532 08

Wm. D. Cook, Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb, part of his compensation, 850 00

Wm. D. Cook, part of his compensation as Supt. Deaf and Dumb, 180 00

Silas Burns making Franklin Rod for Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 65 00

## RECAPITULATION OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Support of Common Schools, 99,449 38

Support of Deaf and Dumb, 13,000 00

Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Road, 1,320 00

Expenses Literary Board, &c., 1,679 04

Superintendent Deaf and Dumb, 1,500 00

Silas Burns for do., 65 00

\$116,893 42

Balance, 124,707 56

\$241,600 98

## THE SCOTCH-IRISH OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Presbyterian.

The term Scotch-Irish designates that part of our Protestant community which has emigrated to this country from the northern counties of Ireland. The name is peculiar to this country. In Ireland these emigrants are known as Scotchmen—for their blood has never been mingled with that of the Irish.

Scotchmen and Scotch-Irishmen are both of Scotch ancestry; they came to this country through Ireland—the other came directly from Scotland. Before the Revolution, two waves of these emigrants met in North Carolina. One came by the way of Charleston, South Carolina, up the valleys of the Pedee and Wateree; the other came from Pennsylvania, through the Valley, and the Piedmont country in Virginia. In North Carolina, their descendants are to be found in the counties of Guilford, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, Rockingham, Guilford, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, and Lincoln. Although we must lament that many individuals have departed from the faith and discipline of their fathers, yet the large majority of the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina still adheres to that Church for which they came to this country.

The experience in self-government of these United States is not yet finished. Into our political cauldron are constantly pouring elements from every country in Europe—social elements as diverse as the features, language, and customs of those who bring them. Were the faith and practice of the Scotch-Irish maintained, no lover of this country need to fear the result of our experiment. Without disparagement to any of their worthy co-laborers in the Revolution, it may be safely asserted that the elements which the Scotch-Irish have introduced into our social compact, are among its most healthful ingredients. In civil matters they claimed for themselves the right to settle the form of their government; they insisted on the maintenance of the established authority when properly exercised, and they demanded the abrogation of all privileges to classes in society, whether civil or religious. In religion they taught that it must be pure and undefiled before God and man; they asserted that the Bible alone should have supremacy over conscience, and that each man had a right as to his religious opinions.

How early and how earnest the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina were in the cause of the colonies, history has fully set forth. They freely contributed their fortunes, and fearlessly sacrificed their lives to maintain unstained their most sacred honor. Of their energy and valor, their own lives and the blessings of the sanctuary and school-house, Dr. Foot has recorded many interesting proofs in his valuable Sketches of North Carolina. But history has hitherto wanted the means for accurately determining the share which the Scotch-Irish have had in diffusing and settling the principles on which the State system of North Carolina has been founded.

It is now settled beyond doubt that the Scotch-Irish of North Carolina did set forth a Declaration of Independence in May, 1775. But we must not regard this declaration as a sudden burst of enthusiasm, called forth by the news from Boston and Lexington. The colonists of North Carolina, especially those in Western Carolina, had for many years suffered great hardships from unjust laws, and they were ready to execute them. In 1771 the Regulators were contending for what are now very plain rights. There were unruly spirits among them who disgraced their cause; but very many sympathized who could not then go the length of open resistance, and were frightened by the excesses of the lawless sort of the Regulators. How very unjust the laws were, and how very oppressive the Regulators, is shown by the fact, that they had attempted to throw off. Laws which were passed at their suggestion immediately after the general Declaration of Independence prove that they did not co-operate as a body with the Regulators only for the sake of peace, and full trial of protests and remonstrances. Resistance was to them an ultima ratio—one not lightly to be presented, but when once urged, to be maintained to the death. Besides the matter of taxes and fees, the Scotch-Irish felt very deeply another oppression, against which also they firmly and with dignity protested until they saw that forbearance was no longer a virtue. The colony of North Carolina had been laid off in parishes, and each parish was expected to maintain one of what was called the Orthodox clergy of the Church of England. The State of society must be almost Utopian, in which the union between Church and State will prove to be any thing but an abomination. 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